

INORGANIC PIGMENTS

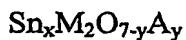
This invention relates to pigments, in particular to inorganic pigments having red to yellow hues based on a modified pyrochlore structure. The invention also relates to 5 methods for the production of the pigments and their use for pigmenting glasses and plastics.

The most widely used inorganic pigments for hues between red and yellow are those based on cadmium sulpho-selenides. These have excellent colouring strength and 10 are stable in a range of applications. Recently however, concerns have been raised about the environmental impact of the use of cadmium. This has prompted studies to find alternative inorganic pigments, which have similar colours and stabilities to cadmium based pigments, but which do not include toxic metals.

15 Cruz et al., in the *Journal of Solid State Chemistry*, 156, (2001), p 349-354, report that the colour of tin-niobate, nominally $\text{Sn}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$, can range from yellow to red depending on the Sn:Nb ratio. The present applicants have had limited success when attempting to repeat the experiments of Cruz et al., and found it difficult to reliably produce coloured compounds.

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There is thus still a need for new inorganic pigments as replacements for those based on cadmium. In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, an inorganic pigment comprises a compound which is an oxysulphide or oxyselenide of tin and a metal chosen from niobium or tantalum. It is presently thought that the following 25 formula is representative of the pigments of the present invention:



wherein A is S or Se; wherein M is Nb or Ta; wherein $1.0 \leq x \leq 2.0$; and wherein 30 $0 < y \leq 0.6$, although the exact stoichiometry has not yet been determined.

The pigments of the invention are brightly coloured and more readily produced than the pure oxide compounds described by Cruz et al. Their colour ranges from yellow through orange to red depending on the values of x and y in the above formula. Preferably, the compound is an oxysulphide of tin and niobium. The pigments have a 5 pyrochlore structure and some are deficient in tin. It is presently thought that the partial replacement of oxygen with sulphur in the lattice may inhibit the formation of compounds which are stoichiometric in terms of tin, although this has yet to be confirmed by experiment.

10 The pigments are preferably in the form of fine powders. The particle size of the pigments will depend on their intended use as will be known to those skilled in the art. Suitably, the pigments have a particle size of from 0.1 to 50 μ m, preferably from 0.1 to 20 μ m, more preferably from 0.1 to 10 μ m, for example 2 μ m.

15 In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, a pigmented composition comprises a substrate matrix and a pigment, wherein the pigment comprises a compound which is an oxysulphide or oxyselenide of tin and a metal chosen from niobium or tantalum. Such compositions may be readily prepared according to methods generally known for other pigments

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Preferably, the compound is an oxysulphide of tin and niobium.

The pigments of the present invention are particularly suitable for the colouration of glasses. The pigments may be combined with at least one glass component to form a

coloured glass composition. Any type of glass component is suitable, however low melting glass enamel frits have been found to be particularly suitable. The pigment may comprise from 1 to 50 wt% of the glass composition, preferably however, the pigment comprises from 5 to 10 wt% for example, 8wt% of the glass composition. Glass 5 compositions coloured using the pigments of the invention may be in any suitable form including glass frits, enamels, glass sheets and glass articles such as bottles and other containers. Methods of colouring glasses using the pigments of the invention will be known to those in the art. Pigmented glasses in the form of frit may be further combined with solvents, binders and other liquid media to form glazes and ceramic printing inks 10 using known methods.

The pigments are also suitable for the colouration of plastics. The pigments may be combined with at least one plastic component to form a coloured plastic composition. Any type of plastic component is suitable. PVC has been found to be particularly 15 suitable. The pigment may comprise from 1 to 50 wt% of the plastic composition however preferably, the pigment comprises from 1 to 10 wt% for example, 5wt% of the plastic composition. Plastic compositions coloured using the pigments of the invention may be in any suitable form including powders, particulates, films, extrudates, mouldings, and formed into plastic articles such as bottles and other containers. Methods 20 of colouring plastics using the pigments of the invention will be known to those in the art.

Other suitable substrate matrices include liquid carriers such as those used in the production of paints and inks. Exemplary liquid carriers include organic and non-organic solvents, natural and synthetic oils and natural and synthetic resins.

5 In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention, a method for the production of a pigment as hereinbefore defined comprises the steps of:

- (a) intimately mixing SnO , SnA and M_2O_5 in an appropriate ratio to produce a reaction mixture; wherein A is S or Se; and wherein M is Nb or Ta,
- (b) heating the reaction mixture to a temperature of between 800 and 1100°C to produce a product;
- (c) cooling the product.

10 Mineralisers such as fluorides may be added to enhance the production of the pigment and to provide pigments with improved properties.

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In one embodiment, the reaction mixture is heated under vacuum. This may be in a sealed tube or vessel, or in an evacuable furnace. Heating under vacuum is however not preferred for large scale pigment production and thus in an alternative embodiment, the reaction mixture is heated in air or under an inert atmosphere. Alternative or additional 20 mineralisers and additives may be required to ensure successful pigment production under oxidising conditions.

Suitable reaction times, or heating times, may be varied from about 15 minutes up to about 36 hours, and generally may be determined by routine experimentation.

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Once formed, it is preferred that the product is comminuted. Suitably, the product is comminuted to a particle size of from 0.1 to 50 μm , preferably, from 0.1 to 20 μm , more preferably from 0.1 to 10 μm , for example 2 μm . Suitable methods will be known to those skilled in the art, for example ball milling or grinding. It may also be desirable to 5 wash the product. Acid washing, for example using concentrated hydrochloric acid, has been found to be effective at removing impurities. It is noteworthy that the pigments show remarkable stability in contact with acid media.

It should be possible to alter the colour of the pigments of the invention by the 10 addition of dopant elements. It is expected that dopant elements would substitute for niobium or tantalum in the crystal structure, although this has not yet been confirmed by experiment. A postulated general formula for such doped pigments may be given as: $\text{Sn}_x\text{M}_{2-z}\text{M}'_z\text{O}_{7-y}\text{A}_y$, wherein A is S or Se; wherein M is Nb or Ta; wherein M' is a dopant element such as tungsten or molybdenum wherein $1.0 \leq x \leq 2.0$; wherein 15 $0 < y \leq 0.6$; and wherein $0 < z \leq 2.0$. More than one dopant element may be used and the list of dopant elements M' is not exhaustive. Such doped, or modified, pigments are to be understood as being within the scope of the present invention.

The skilled person will be aware of many ways of gaining benefit from the 20 present invention. The invention will now be described by way of example only.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of Oxysulphide Pigments

25 Tin (II) oxide, tin (II) sulphide and niobium (V) oxide were weighed out varying proportions, intimately mixed and sealed into a tube under an inert atmosphere. The tube

was heated to between 800 and 1100°C for 36 hours and then slowly cooled. The cooled product was then washed using hydrochloric acid and finally dried. Pigments ranging in colour from yellow, through orange to red were produced.

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EXAMPLE 2

Dispersion in Plastic

Three pigment samples were ball milled to give a D90 particle size of <2 microns. 0.4 g of each pigment was dispersed in 8g of PVC through manual mixing 10 with a palette knife. 16 drops of dioctylphthalate was added as a plastisizer. The dispersions were drawn down onto float glass with a k-bar to give a thickness of approximately 200 microns. The glass/PVC were heated in an oven at 150°C for 3 minutes. The cured PVC was peeled off the glass support and placed over white card. Colour measurements were made on the coloured PVC slices using a data colour 15 spectrophotometer the values of which are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Sample	1	a	B	c	H
Yellow	77.86	3.79	83.59	84.1	87.53
Orange	61.5	26.92	64.77	68.51	66.83
Red	50.51	39.91	57.08	68.6	54.63

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EXAMPLE 3

Glass Enamels

Two pigment samples were mixed with a ground low melting glass enamel frit (B5320f). The pigment loading was kept at 8wt% pigment. The mixed powders were 25 dispersed into a pine oil based resin using a triple roll mill. The ink produced was screen printed onto float glass pieces with a wet thickness of about 50 microns. The decorated glass tiles were fired at 600°C to give a glossy enamel finish. Colour measurements on these samples are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Sample	L	a	B	c	H
Yellow	58.61	15.87	49.65	52.12	72.27
Orange	54.54	-1.83	37.46	37.51	92.79

EXAMPLE 4

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Preparation of Pigments in Air

Several mixtures of stannous oxide, niobium oxide and stannous sulphide were mixed in a coffee grinder to give the theoretical stoichiometry, $\text{Sn}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{7-x}\text{S}_x$. The ratio of stannous sulphide to stannous oxide was varied to control the value of x.

10 The mixtures were packed into aluminosilicate crucibles and a ceramic tile was then cemented on the top of the crucible to act as a lid. The samples were fired at 1050°C. After firing a wash in 3M HCl was required to dissolve out metallic tin impurities. As x was varied from 0 to 0.7 the following colour measurements detailed in Table 3 below were made.

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Table 3

Sample intended value of x	l	A	b	c	h
0	76.58	2.18	68.26	68.29	88.17
0.05	72.72	9.1	76.12	76.66	83.18
0.1	65.95	23.38	71.22	72.46	79.36
0.15	62.94	17.78	67.01	69.33	75.14
0.2	60.14	20.53	63	66.26	71.95
0.3	58.48	22.58	64.57	68.4	70.72
0.4	57.54	23.38	61.16	65.47	69.08
0.5	55.48	26.09	62.78	67.98	67.43
0.6	53.06	25.4	60.1	65.25	67.09
0.7	54.02	26.6	60.46	66.05	66.26

EXAMPLE 5

Pigments were made successfully by replacing the stannous sulphide used in Example 4 with elemental sulphur and tin metal.

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EXAMPLE 6

The addition of fluoride mineralisers, particularly tin (II) fluoride was found to aid colour development during the experiments of Example 4. The effect was more 10 pronounced at higher values of x.